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# THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws, Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—the Constitution and its Currency.

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KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 630.

of the virago, when the parlor door again opened, and a little hatchet faced woman, in a flashy silk gown, and a cap with many ribbons perched on the top of her head, invaded the sanctity of the parlor. "Is he here?" she cried, in a decided French accent. Then she added with a scream, "Ah! mon dieu! le viol! Zere he is. Traitor! monster! Valt for you run away from me! dis two tree year I never see you—never—and my heart broke very bad entirely."

"Who are you?" cried Gusset, his eyes starting out of his head, and shivering from head to foot.

"He ask me who I am. O, ladies, O, you ver respectable old gintelhomme! hear vot he ask! Who I am, *perfidé*! ah! I am your wife!"

I never see you 'fore—s'help me Rob! cried Gusset, energetically.

"Don't you sweat!" said old Deacon Peabody. Ef you do, I'll kick you into fits, by golly! I want her no profane or vulgar language in my house."

"O, bless you, bless you! respectable old man. Tell him—sobs interrupted her utterance.

"It's a pesky bad business! said the deacon chiding with unwonted ire—"Gusset, you're a rascal."

"Take care, Deacon Peabody, take care!" said the unfortunate shop-keeper. "I remarked that you was a rascal, Gusset. You've gone and married two wives—and that ere's flat burglary, ef I know anythin' 'bout the Revised Statutes."

"Two wives!" shrieked the French woman.

"Half a dozen, for all I know to the contrary!" said the Deacon. "Now you clear out of my house—go way to the station—and clear out into Boston. I want hev nothin' more to do with you."

"But, deacon! hear me!"

"I don't want to hear ye—ye sarpiant!" cried the deacon, stopping his ears with his hands. "Marryin' two wives, and comin' courtin' a third. Go long! Clear out!"

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in horror, and in utter despair he fled to the railway station, hotly pursued by the clamorous and indignant French woman.

That same afternoon, as Miss Susan Peabody was walking towards the village, she was overtaken by Mr. Jonathan Doubikins, dressed in his best, and driving his fast going horse before his Sunday go-to meeting chaise. He reined up, and escorted her.

"Hello, Suke! Get in and take a ride?"

"Don't keef if I do, Jonathan," replied the young lady accepting the proffered seat.

"I say—you," said Jonathan, grinning, "that ere city feller's turned out a poopy pup, aint he?"

"It's dreadful, if it's true," replied the young lady.

"You had a natter escape, didn't ye?" pursued the old lover. "But he wain't never of no account, any how. What did the old folks think about it?"

"They haint said a word sence he cleared out."

"Forgot that night I rode you home from singing school?" asked Jonathan, suddenly branching off.

"No, I haint, replied the young lady, blushing and smiling at the same time. "Remember them apples I gin you?"

"O, Yes."

"Well, they was good—wasn't they?"

"First rate Jonathan."

"Got a hull orchard of them kind er fruit Suke," said Jonathan, suggestively. Susan was silent.

"Gosh! exclaimed Jonathan putting the "brat" on the black horse. Have you any idee where we're going, Suke?"

"I'm going to the village."

"No, you aint—you're goin' long 'er me."

"Where to?"

"Providence. And you don't come back till you're Mrs. Doubikins—no how you can fix it."

"How you talk, Jonathan!"

"Hang the old folks!" cried Jonathan, putting on the string again. "Ef I was to leave you with them much longer, they'd be tradin' you off on to some city feller with half a dozen wives already."

The next day, as Mr. and Mrs. Doubikins were returning home in their chaise, Jonathan said, confidentially:

"May as well tell you now, Suke—for I haint any secrets from you—that Gusset never see them afore the day they came stompin' into your house and blowed him up. I had though. Cost me ten dollars, by thunder! I teacht 'em what to say, and I expect they done it well. Old Gusset may be a sharp shopkeeper, but if he expects to get ahead of Jonathan Doubikins, he must get up a plaguesier sight airtler a' mornings!"

Do not sit dumb in company. That looks either like pride, cunning, or stupidity. Give your opinion modestly, but freely; hear that of others with candor, and ever endeavor to find out and to communicate truth.

**THE HEADS OF THE WORLD, A. D. 1853.**

The following are the names of the Sovereigns of the world:

Anhalt-Bernburg—Duke, Alexander.  
Anhalt-Cöthen—Duchess, Augusta.  
Anhalt-Desau—Duke, Leopold.  
Austria—Emperor, Francis Joseph I.  
Baden—Grand Duke, Frederick.  
Bavaria—King, Maximilian II.  
Belgium—King, Leopold.  
Bolivia—President, Gen. Manuel Isidore Belzu.  
Borneo—Sultan, Omie Ale Saifedden.  
Brazil—Emperor, Pedro II.  
Brunswick—Duke, William.  
Cabo—Ameer, Dost Mahomed.  
Chili—President, Manuel Montt.  
China—Emperor, Hsin Fung.  
Cortices—Governor, Benjamin Viator.  
Costa Rica—President, Juan Raphael Mora.  
Cuba—King, Guzman.  
Denmark—King, Frederick VII.  
Dominican Republic—President, Buenaventura Diaz.  
Ecuador—President, Gen. Jose Maria Urbina.  
Egypt—Viceroy, Abbas Pachas.  
Entre Rios—Governor, Just Jose Urquiza.  
France—Emperor, Charles L. N. Bonaparte.  
Great Britain—Queen, Victoria.  
Greece—King, Otto.  
Guatemala—President, Gen. Rafael Carrera.  
Hanover—King, George Frederick.  
Hayti—Emperor, Faustin I.  
Hesse Cassel—Elector, Frederick William.  
Hesse Darmstadt—Grand Duke, Louis II.  
Hesse Homburg—Landgrave, Ferdinand.  
Holland, or Netherlands—King, William III.  
Honduras—President, Gen. — Cabanas.  
Hohenzollern-Hechingen—Prince, Frederick William.  
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—Prince, Charles Anthony.  
Liberia—President, Joseph L. Roberts.  
Lichtenstein—Prince, Alroy Joseph.  
Lippe-Desmold—Prince, Leopold.  
Lippe-Schaumburg—Prince, George William.  
Madagascar—Queen, Ranavalona.  
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand Duke, Frederick Francis.  
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand Duke, George V.  
Mexico—President, Santa Anna.  
Modena and Massena—Duke, Francis V.  
Mosquito—King, Jamaco.  
Nassau—Duke, Adolphus.  
New Granada—President, Jose Marie Obando.  
Nicaragua—Director, Fruta Chamous.  
Oldenburg—Grand Duke, Augustus.  
Paraguay—President, Charles Antonio Lopez.  
Parma—Duke, Charles Louis.  
Persia—Shah, Nasser ad Din.  
Peru—President, Gen. Jose Ru Eche-nique.  
Portugal—Queen, Marie II.  
Prussia—King, Frederick William IV.  
Reuss Elder Line—Prince, Henry XX.  
Reuss Younger Line—Prince, Henry LXII.  
Russia—Emperor, Nicholas I.  
San Salvador—President, Francis Du-ens.  
Sandwich Islands—King, Kamehame-na III.  
Sardinia—King, Victor Emanuel.  
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Joseph.  
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—Duke, Ernest II.  
Saxe-Meiningen-Bild—Duke, Bernhard.  
Saxe-Weimar-Eisen—Grand Duke, Charles Frederick.  
Saxony—King, Frederick Augustus.  
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Frederick Gunther.  
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen—Prince, Gunther II.  
Siam—King, Somdet Phra Paramendit Mahul Mongkut.  
Society Islands—Queen, Pomare.  
Spain—Queen, Isabella II.  
States of the Church—Pope Pius IX.  
Sweden and Norway—King, Oscar I.  
Swiss Confederation—President, M. Naef.  
Turkey—Sultan, Abdul Medjid.  
Tuscany—Grand Duke, Leopold II.  
Two Sicilies—King, Ferdinand.  
United States—President, Franklin Pierce.  
Uruguay—President, Don Juan Francisco Jiro.  
Venezuela—President, Jose G. Monagas.  
Waideck—Prince, George Victor.  
Wurtemberg—King, William.

A person once sent a note to a wagish friend for the loan of his nose paper, and received in return his friend's marriage certificate.

**LAWS OF OHIO.**  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the amount of taxes which may be certified, assessed and collected annually for a special road district by the council of any city or the trustees of any incorporated village, to defray the general and incidental expenses thereof, shall not exceed two and a half mills on the dollar of the amount subject to taxation; for an incorporated village to defray its general and incidental expenses, three mills on the dollar; and for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness, seven mills on the dollar; for a city of the second class to defray its general and incidental expenses, three mills on the dollar; for a city of the first class to defray its general and incidental expenses, five mills on the dollar; to the amount authorized for general and incidental purposes specially designated and to be appropriated to none other, as follows: by cities of the second class for the purpose of pay and support of the city police, an amount not exceeding one mill on the dollar; for the purpose of contributing to the maintenance of a fire department, an amount not exceeding a mill on the dollar; for the purpose of a house of refuge, house of correction, work house, and city prison, an amount not exceeding one and a half mills; for the purpose of water works, an amount not exceeding one half of a mill on the dollar; for school purposes, an amount not exceeding two mills; for the purpose of a city treasury and out-door relief to the poor, an amount not exceeding two mills on the dollar.

Sec. 2. That any city for the purpose of erecting water works, for supplying such city with water, may issue its bonds for borrowing money in any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, at such rates of interest, at such dates and upon such length of time as the city council of any such city may deem proper; and all moneys so borrowed shall be used and applied exclusively to the erection of such water works and to no other use or purpose whatever; Provided, that no money shall be borrowed by any city for the purpose aforesaid, unless the proposition setting forth the amount proposed to be borrowed shall have been distinctly submitted to a vote of the electors of such city, under the provisions of a city ordinance, and shall have been approved by a majority of those voting upon the proposition; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any city, in which water works are already constructed.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of paying the interest on the money so borrowed, during the erection and completion of such water works, and before they shall have been put in operation, a tax of sufficient amount shall be assessed and collected each and every year, in the usual manner of levying and collecting taxes in said city, upon all the taxable property thereof.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of paying the interest on the amount borrowed by any city for the purchase, erection or extension of water works, and after they shall have been put in operation, and for the building of machinery, a tax of sufficient amount may be assessed and collected by the city council in each and every year, in such manner as the city council may deem most equitable and proper, as may be directed by ordinance, upon all the taxable property adjoining, abutting to, or bounded upon any street, lane, alley, public ground, square, block, or premises through which water pipe has been laid, and the city council of any city in which water works are now situated, shall on or before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, determine by ordinance whether the aforesaid tax shall be so levied and collected, or whether water rents shall be assessed and collected as heretofore by the trustees of water works, or city council, of all cities where water works are now in use.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of paying the expenses of conducting and managing water works, the trustees of water works shall have power to assess and collect from time to time, a water rent of sufficient amount in such manner as they may deem most equitable upon each and every tenement adjoining, abutting to, or bounded upon any street, lane, alley, public ground, square, block, or premises through which water pipe has been laid; for the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the indebtedness of any

city, contracted by loans for water works purposes, the amount as hereinafter provided for in the third section of this act, and levied and assessed for water works purposes, shall be applied by the city council to the payment of such indebtedness and none other.

Sec. 6. The city council of any city in which water works are, or may be situated or in progress of construction, shall establish a board of three trustees, to be known as the trustees of water works, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the city, and hold their office for the term of three years; except at the first election under this act, at which one person shall be chosen for one year, one person for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter one of the trustees shall be elected annually; the trustees of water works shall manage, conduct and control the city water works, furnish supplies of water, collect water rents, and appoint all necessary officers and agents, and the amount of the salaries of said officers or agents so appointed, and term of office, shall be determined by the trustees; the trustees of water works shall be authorized to make such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the safe, economical and efficient management and protection of the works; and said by-laws shall be of the same validity as the city ordinances, provided they are not made repugnant to the ordinances of the city constitution or laws of the State of Ohio. The trustees of water works shall cause a report to be made monthly to the city council, of the receipts and disbursements of money belonging to the works, and annually make a report of the condition of the works, and cause the same to be printed for the benefit of the public, and cause all money received or collected for water works purposes, to be deposited with the city treasurer, and cause receivers or collectors of water works funds to make such deposits weekly, and return a receipt for the amount deposited to the trustees or their authorized agent; and all money so deposited with the city treasurer, on account of the water works, shall be kept a separate and distinct fund, for the payment of such indebtedness of the water works, as is hereinafter mentioned, and together with the amount of the interest allowed to the city treasurer upon the water works funds which shall be deposited by him in such place as the city council shall order, shall be subject to the order of the trustees of water works, of the city in which such water works are or may be situated; and all orders made by the trustees of water works on the city treasurer for money, shall be signed by one of the trustees and countersigned by the secretary or clerk of the water works; the trustees of water works shall also be authorized to make contracts for the building of machinery, water works buildings, reservoirs, and for all other necessary purposes, to the full and efficient management and construction of such water works; and for such purpose the city council of any city where water works are already constructed are hereby authorized, upon petition of the trustees of water works, to borrow any sum of money not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum, said sum to be made use of for water works purposes and none other.

Sec. 7. The city council of any city in which water works are, or may be situated or in progress of construction, shall be authorized to appoint a committee for the investigation of books and papers, together with all matters pertaining to the management of the water works, at least once a year, and officer if necessary, by reason of any neglect of duty, or malfeasance on the part of any officer of the works, and any officers of the works, found by said committee so offending, shall be liable to impeachment and removal from office by the city council; no charge shall be made by the trustees of water works to any city for supplying the city with water for the extinguishing of fires, or cleaning of fire apparatus, or the cleaning of market houses, or for the use of any of the public buildings belonging to the city; but all attachments of whatever nature made to the water pipes, or other fixtures belonging to the water works, and intended for public use, shall be subject to the same supervision, rules and regulations as are otherwise made, and intended to protect the water works against abuse, destruction, and inordinate or unnecessary use or waste of water, or the trustees may make general or special rules and regulations for such purposes.

Sec. 8. The city council of any city shall have power to enter upon, and take possession of any lands which may be deemed necessary for the construction, erection or extension of water works, or the laying down of pipe, and any lands so taken possession of for water works purposes, shall not be liable to be made use of or taken possession of for any other purpose whatever, except by consent of the trustees of water works, and the city council; when it becomes necessary to appropriate lands for such

purpose as hereinbefore mentioned, the proceedings shall be the same as provided in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of the act for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, passed May 3, 1852.

Sec. 9. That the trustees of water works, before entering into any contract for work to be done, the estimated cost of which shall exceed one hundred dollars, they shall cause at least two weeks notice to be given in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation in said city, that proposals will be received by said trustees, for the performing of such work, which shall be specified in said notice; and the trustees shall contract with the lowest bidder, if in their opinion said lowest bidder can be depended on to do the work with ability, promptness and fidelity, and if such may not be, said trustees may give such contract to the next lowest bidder, or decline to contract, and advertise again; said trustees shall require bond to be given with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work; but no member of said board of trustees shall be such security; nor shall any of said trustees be a contractor or be in anywise either directly or indirectly interested in any of such work to be contracted for; Provided nevertheless, that in case of emergency, the city council of said city may, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, authorize said trustees to enter into such contracts without advertising to meet such emergency.

Sec. 10. The city council of any city may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a suitable number of inspectors for all such purposes as are not otherwise provided for by law; and the said council shall have power to provide for issuing licenses to any such inspectors and to regulate the fees to be paid to such officer for his services as such inspector.

Sec. 11. That the city council of any city or trustees of any incorporated village, for the purpose of extending the time of the payment of any indebtedness heretofore incurred, and which from its limit of taxation such city or incorporated village is unable to pay at its maturity, shall have the power to issue the bonds of such city or incorporated village or borrow money, so as to change but not increase the indebtedness, in such amounts, and for such length of time, and at such rate of interest as such city council or trustees of any incorporated village, may deem proper, not to exceed six per centum per annum; and when such bonds shall have been issued, a tax shall be assessed and collected sufficient in amount to provide a sinking fund for their final redemption as provided in section ninety-one of the act to which this is supplemental.

Sec. 12. That the ninety-eighth section of said act, be, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows: That the council of any municipal corporation shall not authorize any loan or appropriation not predicated on the revenues of the corporation for the current fiscal year, and shall not authorize any order or appropriation of money when there is not in the city treasury money unappropriated sufficient to pay such appropriation; and any appropriation otherwise made or authorized, shall be held and deemed utterly void and of no effect as against said corporation; Provided, however, that for the purpose of purchasing necessary grounds and erecting suitable school buildings for the use of public schools, the council of any such corporation may, at the request of the board of education of said corporation, make sufficient appropriation therefor, and shall have power to borrow money upon the credit of such corporation sufficient for the aforesaid purposes, at such rates of interest as said council may deem proper; and for the purpose of perfecting such loan, the said council shall have power to pledge the faith of said corporation for the payment of both principal and interest, including the power to levy a tax for the payment of the same whenever the same may become due, and to make and execute such bonds or other evidences of debt, and payable at such time and places as shall be agreed upon by the parties so contracting, which said bonds or other evidences of debt may be made transferable and redeemable in such form and at such times and places as may be therein designated; and the necessary grounds shall be procured, and the said school buildings hereby authorized shall be constructed under the directions of, and in accordance with, a plan or plans furnished by the board of education of said corporation; and provided, further, that the city council of any city of the first class shall have power to borrow any sum of money not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, at such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, at such dates and upon such length of time as the city council of any such city may deem proper, for the purpose of purchasing lands or other property within the corporation limits of such city, said lands or property to be converted to the use of such city for pub-

## FOILING A RIVAL.

BY THE OLD 'UN.

"The center lives me! I know she loves me!" said Jonathan Doubikins, as he sat upon the cornfield fence, meditating on the course of his true love, that was running just as Shakespeare always said it did—rather roughly. "If Suke Peabody has taken a shine to that gawky, long-skinked, stammerin' shy critter Gusset, just 'cause he's a city feller, she aint the gal I took her for—that's sartin. No! it's the old folks—hang their ugly pictures! Old Miss Peabody was allers a crowdin' high-falootin' critter, full of big notions, and the old man's a regular soft-head, driven about by his wife just as our old one-eyed rooster is drove about by our cantankerous five-toed Dorkin' hen. But if I don't spite his fun, my name aint Jonathan. I'm goin' down the city by the railroad next week—and when I come back, wake snakes! that's all."

The above soliloquy may serve to give the reader some slight idea of the lay of the land in the pleasant rustic village where the speaker resided.

Mr. Jonathan Doubikins was a young farmer, well-to-do in the world, and looking out for a wife, and had been paying his addresses to Miss Susan Peabody, of that ilk, with a fair prospect of success, when a city acquaintance of the Peabodys, one Mr. Cornelius Gusset, who kept a retail dry goods shop in Hanover Street, Boston, had suddenly made his appearance in the field, and had commenced the "cutting-out" game. Dazzled with the prospect of becoming a gentleman's wife, and pestered by the importunities of her aspiring mamma, the village beauty had begun to waver, when her old lover determined on a last and bold stroke to foil his rival. He went to the city and returned; of his business there he said nothing—not even to a pumping maiden aunt who kept house for him. He went not near the Peabody's, but labored in his cornfield patiently awaiting the result of his machinations.

The next day Mr. Gusset was seated with the old folks and their "darter," in the best room of the Peabody mansion, chatting as pleasantly as may be, when the door opened, and in rushed a very dirty and furious Irish woman.

"Is it there, ye are Mister Cornelius!" she screamed, addressing the astonished Gusset. "Come out of that—before I fetch ye, ye spalpeen! Is that what ye promised me afore the praste, ye halden nager, Rannin' away from me and the childer—forsakin' yer laful wedded wife, and rannin' after the Yankee gals—ye infidel."

"Woman, there must be some mistake here," stammered Gusset, "taken all aback by this charge."

"Devil a bit of a mistake, ye sarpiant. O wirl! wirl! was it for the likes of ye I sacked little Dinmish McGarthy—who loved the ground I throd on, and all because ye promised to make a lady of me—ye dirty thief of the world! Will ye come along the railroad station—where I left little Patrick—because he was too sick with the small pox to come any furdor—or will ye wait till I drag ye."

"Go—go—along," gasped Gusset, "go—and I'll follow you."

He thought it best to temporize.

"I give ye ten minutes," said the virago. "If ye aint there—it's my cousin, Mr. Thuddy Mulgruddy, will be after ye, ye thief." And away went this "unbidden guest."

Mr. Gusset was yet engaged in his stammering out a denial of all knowledge